

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

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Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Rotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## Buy Another Maine at Once.

Congress, we understand, will be requested to make an appropriation for the construction of two battleships, one to be built on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific coast. This is well enough, but it will not suffice.

There are battleships affoat, or ready to

float, which may be bought. Congress should authorize the Executive to obtain forthwith by purchase one or more battleships to make good immediately, without delay, the loss sustained by the struction of the Maine, and also to see to it that our naval strength remains unimpaired, even though we should be subjected to a second sinister accident.

If a resolution to that effect be offered, no patriot will obstruct it. The Maine should be replaced at once.

# More Town Elections.

While a project for doing away with township elections for Supervisors is pending in the Legislature, these elections continue on successive Tuesdays, and those held this week show the same general results as did the elections of a week ago. They show the unimpaired strength of the Republican party in the large cities, and the

diminution of the Republican vote, or rather of the Republican majority, in many towns of the interior. In Jefferson county, for instance, the

Democrats made gains. Jefferson covers a thousand square miles, and includes a large farming population which is subjected constantly to the competition of Canadians across the border, and which is too remote from the metropolitan districts of the State to enjoy fully the benefits of their market for its agricultural products. It was in the Congress district of which Jefferson county is a part that the silverite resolution committing the national delegates to the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1896 was adopted, and in Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego, the three counties making up the Twentyfourth Congress district, the most pronounced silver sentiment was shown during the early period of that campaign. The Democrats selected both their State candidates of that year in this district, the nominee for Governor, Mr. PORTER, from Jefferson, and the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. SCHRAUB, from Lewis, In Tuesday's election, in Jefferson, the Democrats made a gain of three Supervisors, but in Cayuga county a very different result was shown. The present Board of Supervisors elected on the third Tuesday of February, 1897, was composed of 22 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The board elected on Tuesday is composed of 27 Republicans and of only 6 Democrats.

Cayuga county, unlike Jefferson, includes a large number of thriving towns. It is on the line between Albany and Buffalo, and its number of former Democrats who are unalterably opposed to populism is considerable. Since the issue was squarely made between friends and opponents of the national credit, by the vote of the Democratic Senator and all the Democratic Congressmen in Washington for the Teller resolution, and of the Republican Senator and all the Republican Congressmen from New York against it, every where throughout the State the result has been practically the same-Republican lines straight and unbroken in the cities significant but insufficient gains by the

Democrats in the very small towns. The Empire State is for honest money.

## Drug Clerks and Paternalism

Seventy-two out of seventy-five represen tatives of the Pharmaceutical College of Kings county have voted to oppose the bill which has been introduced into the Legislature to shorten hours for drug clerks. Their feeling is the same as that ex pressed by the great body of intelligent pharmaceutists on Manhattan Island. When, a few nights ago, a meeting was called in the interest of the" oppressed and overworked drug clerks," there were more orators than listeners, and a hasty adjournment was deemed desirable.

Undoubtedly, drug clerks work longer than others, though that the amount of steady labor performed by them is greater is not demonstrated. Nor is there any evidence adduced that their "long hours" are productive of accidents and errors in the preparation of the prescriptions of physicians, though that such is the case is plausibly contended by advocates of the measure. Those who are actually familiar with the conditions under which the apothecary business of a great city is conducted reject the argument as utterly fallacious. Drugs are compounded in New York by qualified pharmaceutists, who have been subjected to suitable examination, and have received certificates accordingly. The public necessity requires that apothecary shops shall have a clerk on hand to respond to "the night bell," though the revenues from such night busi ness are so insignificant that in any other business the custom would have been aban-

doned long ago as unprofitable. The objections to the "shorter hours' bill made by the pharmaceutists are two fold. In the first place, they contend that it is not the function of the State to regulate the hours of drug clerks any more than not hostile, relations with the greatest their pay; and in the second place, that the practical effect of the adoption of such a States. His conclusion is that, were it posmeasure would be to reduce the number of sible to put an end to the causes of misapothecaries by increasing the cost of their understanding and irritation between maintenance, thereby depriving the more | Canada and the great American republic, thickly populated districts, especially, of the benefit they now enjoy from numerous apothecaries. A very few of the large establishments might afford the greater burden of expense, though even that is doubtful, but the great mass of apothecary shops would be compelled to close or to recoup themselves in ways which would be a should more engage the sympathetic intermore serious menace to the community's health than the few and rare accidents

hours entail carelessness in such a trade. an fact, as our investigation among the the negotiations for the peace of 1783, but, with the jey vote, see?

which occur among drug clerks.

caries elsewhere published indicates, it is not too much work, but a dieposition to newlect work for conversation which usually causes the trouble.

Moreover, it is in this case the employed, for whose benefit the legislation is urged, who would suffer most from it. Instead of increasing the demand for their services it would lessen it by decreasing the number of employers, very many apothecaries barely making both ends meet, as it is.

## No Lynch Law for Spain!

The country is yet waiting for facts from Havana, and for official opinions sufficiently authoritative to determine the public judgment. With the exception of the purely professional shrickers of sensations, the newspaper press has well represented the attitude of the people. It is that of a civilized and law-respecting community, babituated to await evidence before convicting, and accustomed to discriminate between suspicion and certainty.

That suspicion is prevalent, it is useless to deny. One thought sprang into every mind along with the first news of the destruction of the ship. With the circumstances of the Maine's visit to Havana such as they were, this was inevitable; and the universal suspicion affected public opinion in London precisely as it did in New York or Washington, Even in Madrid and in Havana the same underlying idea as to the most natura explanation of the catastrophe is tacitly acknowledged; you can discern it behind the lines of every expression from a Spanish source. The formulæ of Chance allow for almost limitless possibilities in the way of coincidences; but this was a case in which another explanation than accident suggest ed itself spontaneously and simultaneously

to intelligent observers the world over. All this counts for nothing in the abence of facts. The first despatch from Capt. Sigsbee, asking for a suspension of public judgment, was variously interpreted. But it was immediately accepted by the people of the United States as the command of common sense and common justice. And until the wreck of the noble ship yields up from beneath the water the secret of her destruction, or conclusive evidence from some other quarter leaves no reasonable ground for doubt, public judgment will remain in suspense, holding the Spanish Government and Spain's agents meanwhile guiltless.

This is jingoism. It is Americanism

## A Canadian Statesman's Delusions

The Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, taking for his text the recent visit of Sir WILFRID LAURIER to Washington, has communicated to the National Review some striking facts and still more striking prophecies. We are constrained to regard even the so-called facts with a skeptical eye, and we would not advisa our London contemporaries to put any faith in the predictions. There is no doubt that Sir WILFRID LAURIER, Premier of the Dominion, and Sir Louis DAVIES, Minister of Marine and Fisheries when they went to Washington last November, hoped to obtain a number of valuable concessions from the United States. They were willing to acquiesce in our views concerning the seal question, but only on condition that we should assent to their proposals regarding other matters.

They wanted us, for instance, to repea the alien labor law, which, no doubt, causes inconvenience to those Canadian dwelling on the border who have been in the habit of earning money in the United States and spending it at home. Then, again, the representatives of the Dominion desired certain changes in the international postage regulations; these changes, as involving relatively unimportant interests, it is possible that our Government might be induced to make. The main purpose of the visit, however, is acknowledged by Mr. LONGLEY to have been to secure commercial reciprocity on lines consistent at once with the industrial welfare of Canada and with its obligations to reat Britain. This means, if it means any thing, that, in exchange for our agreement to admit the raw products of Canada duty free, she, in turn, would admit our manufactures upon terms as favorable as those which are imposed upon British commodities. That is to say, Canadian raw products were to have free access to an enormous market, wherein their only competitors would be American citizens, all others being barred out by our tariff; while, on the other hand, our manufacturers would obtain access to a small market, wherein they would have to compete not only with the Canadians

themselves, but with British producers. It was manifestly a preposterous bar gain that Sir WILFRID LAURIER offered, and there never was the slightest chance that it would be accepted or even considered at Washington. The American people are determined never to grant commer cial reciprocity to the British North American provinces so long as these remain dependent on a European monarchy. What they desire, and what, as Mr. LONGLEY confesses, they urgently need, can be gained in one way only, namely, by becoming members of our Union. This being notoriously the truth, we find it hard to understand what Mr. LongLey has in view when he tells the readers of the London periodical that Sir WILFRID LAURIER's confidence in our State Department "can only result

in lasting good between the two countries."

Reasons are undesignedly given by Mr. LONGLEY for the belief that it is for England's interest to get rid of the Dominion and to promote the annexation of its component provinces to the United States. So far as recent years are concerned, it is true, as he says, that "nearly all the events which had led to misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States have arisen from questions in which the people of the British Islands are not directly interested, and which chiefly affect the people of Canada." Mr. LONGLEY enumerates some of these questions, and goes on to admit that, in upholding the Canadian view of them, Great Britain has, time and again, exposed herself to unpleasant, if of English-speaking nations, the United a long step would have been taken toward the removal of all obstacles to friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States. He is convinced that no higher mission than the furtherance of such a state of things could present itself to a Canadian statesman, and that none est of the British people.

It is certain that the friendship of the United States is worth more to Great Brit-Moreover, there is no evidence that long | ain than is the retention of Canada. This was foreseen by Lord Shelburne during

unhappily, he was overruled. It is, per hans, not too late for England to revert to SHELBURNE's policy. When a desire is really felt to throw down the principal barrier to close international relations with us, British and Canadian statesmen will accept the views of Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. and cooperate in the measures required for healing the schism of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this continent.

## More Battleships.

The loss of the Maine increases the need of prompt action by Congress to add to our small list of ships of the line. Excluding the monitors and the ram Katabdin, which are primarily coast defenders, and the cruisers Brooklyn and New York, which carry only 3-inch and 4-inch plates respectively on the sides, our armored fleet now consists only of the Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas, built, and the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Illinois, Ala bama, and Wisconsin, building. The Oregon is on the Pacific, and is meant for ser vice there, while the Texas, like the ill starred Maine, is a battleship of the second class. Thus of first-class battleships we have now available on the Atlantic coas in case of sudden hostilities only three.

Secretary Long, in his programme re cently laid before the House, asked for one more battleship of the first class at this session, that one to be built and to serve on the Pacific coast. Manifestly ships are needed for both coasts; and one for either will not satisfy the simplest prudence. Not until we have twelve battleships for our Atlantic seaboard and six for the Pacific can we be said to possess anything approaching an adequate line-of-battle force

In answer to the objection of cost in the present condition of the finances, it is enough to say that only a very small installment on a second battleship need be appropriated. In fact, there is a recent precedent for authorizing such a ship with no preliminary appropriation at all. Although the Navy Department has already largely advanced the plans of a battleship, rightly assuming that one will be authorized, and although a second would doubtless be only a dupli cate, yet the actual completing of specifi cations, the advertising for bids, the awaiting of responses, and the award of contracts to the successful bidders, with the changes often made in details on account of suggestions by the builders, will con sume months. Then comes the preparation of the ways and the collection of material by the contractors, with the laying down of the ship, so that before the first install ment should be due Congress would be in session again ready to provide money.

One more suggestion for Congress comes out of the Maine's disaster. There should be no hesitation to make the contract at the desired \$400 per ton for the armor of the Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin, We cannot afford to risk delay on these yessels in experimenting with a Government armor factory.

## The Two Big Dry Docks.

There are only two dry docks on our At lantic coast large enough to accommodate the battleships Iowa, Massachusetts, and Indiana, and, unless these are soon ready for use, the two former ships may have to be sent to Halifax for cleaning, as the Indi ana was. It is, therefore, gratifying to find hope held out by Constructor BOWLES, in his testimony before the House Naval Com mittee, that the Brooklyn dock can be made serviceable in about three months.

Mr. Bowles, who has charge of the re pairs, said that the trouble was due to bac work, and that if the dock had been built according to the specifications, it would be a good dock; but he found the piles driven down only to seventeen feet, although the contract required a far greater depth, and he had pulled up some that had been driven only two feet. Mr. Simpson said that there was fault also in the design of the dock but he, too, believed that the structure could be repaired, so as to be used. It appears that the next fortnight will determine definitely whether these views of pos-

sible repair are well founded. As to the Port Royal dock, the case is different. There the trouble is in the approaches, which are so shallow as often to make it a risk to take a big battleship in. It has been further said that, when bilge keels are put on the ships. the dock itself will not be capacious enough. Be that as it may, the present need seems to be only that of dredging ou the approaches, and a preliminary to that is the purchase of certain land which Sec retary Long has asked Congress to author-

ize. This request should be granted. Mistakes have been made in these two docks, but we ought to have their use at the earliest possible day.

Our esteemed contemporary the Knor ville Journal, must be rebuked for asserting that the Democrats in the Tennessee House Representatives "rose to the extreme height of asinine folly" when they passed a reso lution in favor of a constitutional amend ment to limit the term of office of Federal Judges. The Tennessee Legislature was summoned to meet in special obsession for the purpose of launching a curse against Federal Judges. The Democrats in that body must do their duty to the Chicago platform. The curse has been launched. The ways are affro and the waters boil. Governor Bon TAYLOR fiddles while his words are burning. When the Knoxville Journal says that the Democrats in the Tennessee House "rose to the extreme height of asinine folly," it speaks precipitately. They may climb higher yet.

## Ruste Left-Handed-"Battle Royal."

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUX-Sir: I call your a ention to a singular fact which, I believe, has neve found its way into print. One day I saw Rusie, the pitcher, play billards left-handed. Upon express ing my surprise he told me that naturally he is left handed and uses the left hand in writing, shaving cutting meat, &c., and has more speed with left hand than with his right, but cannot control the ball so accurately as with his right, which is the reason for

curately as with his right, which is the reason for nut-hing as he does. Reporters oft in describe ball games as "hattis royals." A battle royal is a graind swee patakes. I have seen a dozen cooks thrown into the pit at one time, \$25 being up on each cock, the survivor to take the pot. A baseball game is a match letween two

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The Washington That takes Tux Sun to task for a slip over the name of Senater Morrill of Vermout, but it has a beam in its own eye. It speaks of James A. Garfield as a cand date for Congress in his father's old district oses. Theseloy's Post, editorial pager. James R. Garffeld, son of James A. Garffeld, is a candidate in the Twenteth district of Ohio, not the "Old Nineteenth." a: long represented by his father. None of its counties le creser wis luite. Twentisth district. Leke counts, young liarfield's home county, was at one. Une a part of the Nuclearly, district, but only for a short time. Gen Gerfeld hed lived there but a faw years previous to bis nomination to the Presidency in 18-0. Washington, D. C., Feb. 10. "OLD NINGTERNIR."

From the Cincinnati Engutrer. First Politician—Fine Congressman you have in your district! Put in half an bour trying to blow out the electric light.

Second Politician—He told me he was going to do that before he left for Washington. Makes him solid

SPAIN AND THE RECONCENTRABOR.

dent a Great Opportunity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The memory rial of the business men of the country in refer once to the situation in Cuba and the resolutions of the two houses of Congress asking in formation on the subject of the reconcentrados afford President McKinley an opportunity of laying before Congress and the country a full statement of the whole Cuban case that it is not to be presumed he will neglect.

The business men speak from a business point of view. They point out that the war in Cuba has entailed a "loss to this country in the import and export trade of \$100,000,000 per year. or a total loss of \$300,000,000 since the begin ning of the war: that to this may be fairly added eavy sums irretrievably lost by the destruction of American properties or properties supported by American capital in the island itself, such as sugar factories, railways, tobacco p antations ines, and other industrial enterprises; and that the less of the United States in trade and capital by reason of this war is probably far greater and more serious than that of all the other parties concerned, not excepting Spain. In view of these alarming facts they ask "this Government's aid in bringing about actual

peace." The practical question is, how is that to be given ? Ever since the revolution began the executive department of this country has been crying "Peace! Peace!" in its most dulcet ones to the belligerents, but still there is no peace" and no prospect of it.

The memorial of these business men seems to

present such a condition of affairs as calls upon

the President to carry out that clause of the Constitution which declares that "he [the President] shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and commend to their consideration such measares as he shall judge necessary and expedient. With such information and recommendation Congress could then proceed to perform its con stitutional function "to provide for the general weifare," so seriously jeoparded by the loss of our trade, the destruction of our property and the extraordinary expenses imposed upon our

Government by the Cuban complications. While the business men in their memorial have confined themselves to the purely business view of the situation, the House of Representa tives has based its resolution of inquiry on the ground of humanity.

As representatives of the American people they call for information as to the real condition of the unhappy reconcentrados who, by no fault of their own, but by the cruel policy of the Spanish Government, have been subjected to atrocities unparalleled in modern times. They want to know if it is true, as the press asserts that 200,000 non-combatants, mostly women and children, have been dragged from their homes deprived of their means of livelihood and shut up in fortified places, to be subjected to the brutalities of a hostile soldiery whose cru city is bistoric, and to die of starvation if they survive outrage. They want to know if it is true that such outrages have occurred as those related in the Havana correspondence of THE SUN in a letter dated Feb. 3:

"The correspondent saw at Artemisa, Havan Province, the other day, six girls under 16 years of age sold at auction to Spanish officers. Two old vomen, to all appearances the mothers of some of the girls, who tried to interfere, were beaten like

They want also to know "what progress has been made in Spain's efforts to induce the Cubans to accept autonomy," and, in order that they may obtain the very truth on these subjects, they ask for copies of all reports from

Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and commercial agents of the United States that may shed light. The Senate also wants and has called for in ormation on these subjects. But it wants to know something else. It wants to know and requests the President to inform it "whether any agent of a Government in Cuba has been as credited to this Government or the President of the United States, with authority to negotiat a treaty of reciprocity with the United States or any other diplomatic or commercial agree ment with the United States, and whether such

person has been recognized and received as the representative of such Government in Cuba." These resolutions of the House and Senatwere adopted without party division, and express the unanimous request of the representatives of the people in Congress assembled, and there can be no doubt that they will be re sponded to frankly and fully by the President. In doing so he may, with great propriety, take occasion to state fully his views on the whole Cuban question. Hitherto he has been more of

less hampered by party divisions. The Democrats, knowing the sympathy of the people in behalf of Cuba, would gladly make a political issue of it. But these resolutions present to the President an opportunity to defeat any such scheme. Indeed, as the resolutions of the House emanate from a body largely Republican, it is fair to presume they would never have been passed without the acquiescence of the Administration. A noteworthy precedent for a full and frank statement of the views of the Executive under such circumstances mny be found in the message of President Monroe, March S. 1822, in which, in answer to a resolution of the House asking for infermation upon the subject of the revolting South American provinces, Mr. Monroe said:

" In transmitting to the House of Representatives the documents called for by the resolution of that House, I consider it my duty to invite the attention of Congress to a very important subject, and to com municate the sentiments of the Executive on it, that should Congress entertain, similar sentiments, there may be such cooperation between the two depart ments of the Government as their respective rights and duties may require."

He then proceeded to describe the status of the revolution, and to declare his opinion as to the action which should be taken by this Gov

Mr. McKinley may well follow this precedent If he has any plan that will restore peace by a compromise between Spain and Cuba he will have an opportunity to communicate it. believes that no such plan is feasible, and that the time has arrived for this country to recognize either the belligerency or the independence of Cuba, he can say so. If he believes that the honor and interests of the United States require a forcible intervention on our part he will say so. In any event, whatever he may recommen he will have discharged his responsibility to his country and to his own conscience.

Congress will then be called upon to perform its constitutional duty, " to provide for the general welfare," and, if to secure that "welfare" forcible intervention is deemed necessary, to provide the appropriations that will be required In this way the question raised by the Cleveland Administration as to the jurisdiction of the President and Congress in the matter of recornition will be ignored, and the Government of this country will present an unbroken front to the outside world on its Cuban policy.

Mr. McKinley will speak to foreign nations not as the chief of a party or as a President at odds with the law-making and purse-holding department of the Government, but as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, backed by all its powers and having at his command all its resources.

Washington, Feb. 17.

Fings at Ball Mast. To the Epiron of The Sca-Sir I would auggest that in honor of our countrymen who lest their torse on board the United States manor war Maine in the port of Havana, Cuba, that the flags in this city, both put lie and private, he displayed at half mast from sunrise to sunret on Monday, the 21st line. It, W. C. Wand. 137 EAST NISETS POURTS STREET.

> A Valentine to Fit Any Case. From the Chicago News. TO UN'S UM.

Te dum ! Te dum te dum te eye.
Te dum te dum to mete dum te dum te me.
Te dum te dum te sigh,
Te dum te dum te thec.
Te doom te doom to doom apart,
Te doom te doom to ache.
Te doom te doom to ache.
Te doom te doom te boart.
Te doom te doom te break.

To yum te yum to yum to mine! To yum te yum te kisa; To yum to yum to kisa:
To yum to yum to thine,
To yum to yum to bliss.
To boom to boom to boom to cloy
To boom to boom delight—
To boom 'To boom to joy
To boom to boom on to joy
To boom to boom units. THE PHILADREPHIA BLECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Fob. 17,-Tuesday's munici

pal election was the third of the series held in large American cities wherein an effort was made under the guise of "municipal non-partisanship" to break down party lines. In the first of these contests, held in Chicago on the 6th of April, 1897, the non-partisans of the Chi cago Municipal League set up Mr. Harlan as their candidate on a platform of opposition to political control of city affairs, and invited to his support Democrats as well as Republicans and citizens generally not affiliated with either political party. At the election which followed a protracted, animated, and occasionally bitter contest, Mr. Harrison, the Democratic candi date, polled 148,000 votes; Mr. Harlan, the non partisan reform candidate, 69,000; Judge Scars, the organization Republican, 59,000, and the late Washington Hesing, Independent Demo crat, 15,000. Chicago, like Philadelphia, normally and naturally a Republican city. It had at the April election a Republican Mayor. It gave a large majority for Mr. McKinley it the election of 1896-56,000 as against a Me Kintey majority in Philadelphia of 113,000and the "Harlan movement," so-called, worked sufficiently against the Republicans to assure

sented, politically, practically all those things which the municipal reformers of Chicago were opposed to. Though his vote was larger than that of either of the candidates for Mayor, he fell 40,000 short of one-half the vote of the city. struck us as a pretty good example of what Superintendent Skinner calls "the white jourand the Chicago reformers are now understo to be deploring the results which have attended and are attending what some of them now de scribe as their misdirected efforts. In New York, the second of the large citle

where a "non-partisan candidate" was interjected into the municipal campaign, the former Republican majority at the Presidential election had been 58,000, and the then Mayors of the two largest cities included in the territory were Republicans. The nomination of Mr. Low as the candidate of the non-partisans was an as sault upon the majority party like that which had been made in Chicago; the "municipal re form" candidate polled more votes than the Republican organization candidate, but not enough to win, the outcome of the election be ing the choice of the one candidate most op posed to "municipal reform." As in Chicago. there were four nominees—a Democrat, an organ ization Republican, a "non-partisan" independ ent, and an independent Democrat. If there was any difference it arose solely from the circumstance that the independent Democrat in the quadrilateral municipal contest at Chicago was a gold Democrat, while in New York the outside Democratic nomince was supported by silver Democrats who did not approve the regular and successful Democratic nominee because of the failure of the party in New York to declare flatly in favor of silver. In all other particulars the contest was waged on the same lines and almost identically with the same results. Com paring the vote of the city of New York as it was in the Mayoralty election of last year with the vote in Chicago in April, 1897, these were

the results, in figures: 77,210 Republican 59.548 ndependent Democrat...... 15,425 13,076

In Philadelphia Tuesday's municipal election turned on the office of Tax Receiver, and there were four candidates in the field: Roney, the incumbent, a Republican and a candidate reëlection on the regular Republican ticket; Rawn, the "non-partisan" reformer; Donnelly, Democrat, and Dewalt, Prohibitionist. The efforts of the non-partisan reformers were directed against the Republicans, but they suc ceeded in polling only 58,000 votes for their candidate, against 93,000 for the successful Republican and 34,000 for the Democrat. In other words, as had been the case in Chicago in April, and again in New York in November, the municipal reformers of this city got votes enough to come in second in the race, but not enough or nearly enough to come in first.

This condition of things which has now been established in three successive municipal cor tests, in less than a year, in the only three American cities having more than one million population, is due to the fact that there is in every large city, apparently, a considerable ur attached, floating vote at odds with the regular parties and attracted by an "outside candidate," whether called a non-partisan or otherwise. But though such candidates as Harlan in Chicago, Low in New York, and Rawn in Philadelphia have attracted these voters, it is obvious that the qualities which make the candidature of such men desirable to many preclude them from the support of a majority. This is the lesson, now thrice told, of experimental non-partisanship in municipal contests; the post of second place seems to be the limit of the labors of municipal reformers, however energetic their efforts and however promising they may at first appear to be. Along with what has sometimes been described as " the growth of the non-partisan sentiment" has been what could with equal appositeness be called the growth of the " partisan sentiment," for lack of any better name. In Philadelphia, as in New York and Chicago, there are many advocates of non-par tisanship in municipal matters, but not nearly so many as there are opponents of it who want a responsible municipal administration.

## BISHOP DUDLEY DECLINES. He Will Not Become General Secretary of Do mestic and Foreign Missions.

The Right Rev. Thomas Underwood Dudley. D. D., Bishop of Kentucky, believing that many of his brethren in the episcopate are opposed to his acceptance of the general Secretaryship of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he was recently elected, has declined to assume the duties of the office. In a letter to Bishop Doane of Albany, who was appointed as a conmittee to notify him of his election, Bishop

Dudley says: "I ask leave to say a word in answer to the question, which may most naturally be asked, why I did not give this decision when I was nominated to this position by the almost unani mous action of the board at its meeting in January, when I was present. My answer is that I did not dare thus in a moment to decide a question of duty presented by the action, with but one dissenting voice, of such a body of representative churchmen. I could but feel that such almost unanimous action might indicate that it was the will of God that I should under take this extraordinary service, and, therefore, all that I dared to say at that time was that I hoped I should always be willing to un-

that I hoped I should always be willing to undertake any duty which the Church should put upon me, at the cost of any personal sacrifice, and even the cost of a seeming sacrifice to the diocese of my love.

"Hut now that by correspondence with my brethren in the episcopate I have learned that a majority of them are opposed to my acceptance of the oilice, even for the short time designated, and now that I have learned that the action of the board itself was by no means unanimous, my way is made per cetly plain; for the constraining force of the supposed unanimity is no longer present to compel the sacrifice of myself and of my diocese.

This decision on the part of Bishop Dudley leaves still other the office made vacant flast duly by the death of the Rev. Dr. William S. Langford. Bishop Endley is the second to be elected to fill the vacance, the first heing the Rev. Dr. E. S. Lines of New Haven, who also declined to accept the office.

## AUDITOR MOORE RELEASED. The Nebraska Supreme Court Reverses Mis Scutence of Imprisonment.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 17.-Ex-State Auditor Eugene Moore, convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, was discharged to-day by the Supreme Court. When Moore went out of office he failed to turn over \$25,000 of fees collected from insurance companies for permission to do business in the companies for permission to do business in the State, and for this he was indicted. He ad-mitted his shortage, but asserted that the law gave the Auditor no authority to collect these fees and that he was not the agent of the State but of the companies. The Supreme Court holds that the money combexiled was not State money and his conviction under an indictment for em-bezzlement as a public officer was unlawful. As the companies have enjoyed the privileges they paid for they are not likely to call him to account.

THE STATE PRESS OF THE BLUS-WORTH BILL.

there occurred the following paragraph:

yellow journals." Let us see about that,

nation; and the Watertown Times has always

nalism," rather than of the other kind. It was

the proprietors of these papers, and their like-

the representatives of the flower of the country

newspaper press of the State of New York,

press which has nothing to do with the "ye

nterior of the State ! Of course, it is nonsens

to do so; it follows that it is nonsense to talk

about "an interested quarter," unless some

What sort of papers are those which, in this

our of menace to the press, are fouling their

own nest! Let them read the "interested

comments of the Troy Times, Gov. Black

personal organ; of the Syracuse Post, and of

the Euffalo Express, and blush for their own

AGAINST THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

merican Newspaper Publishing Association

The American Newspaper Publishing Asso

dation, which has been in session at the Wal-

dorf-Astoria for two days, passed the following

resolution yesterday and sent a copy of it to the

Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee a

"Resolved, That the American Newspape

Publishing Association, in New York city as

sembled, representing three-quarters of the

apital and circulation of the daily press of the

capital and circulation of the daily press of the United States, protest against the passage of the so-called Ellsworth bill that is now in the Senate of this State, which bill is intended to prohibit the printing of cartoons and criticism of public men in the newspapers of New York State, and is a menace to the freedom of the press, a threat to stiffe the honest expression of belief, and hostile to the interests of the people and in contravention of public opinion."

DRUG CLERKS DON'T WANT IT.

They day the Bill to Restrict Their Hours o

The Drug Clerks' bill, the object of which i

to reduce by law the hours of labor of clerks

support of the drug clerks of New York, and

the druggists themselves are fighting it tooth

and nail. The principal argument used in sup

port of the measure is that drug clerks make mis

takes because they are overworked; that such

nistakes are always dangerous and are oft-

work only twelve hours a day they would al-

times fatal, and that if clerks were permitted to

ways be fresh physically and mentally when o

takes of any kind. A SUN reporter

ment. One of them said:

duty, and there would be no excuse for mis-

talked with two drug clerks about this argu-

"This law is a bad law, and it should never

be passed. Of course, drug clerks would like to

have shorter hours; so would everybody who

has to work, but no good drug clerk would ever

give as an excuse for a mistake he made the fact

that he was overworked. The first thing re-

awake twenty hours as when he has been awake three hours. It is all a matter of care and noth-ing else."

Living with Both Legs in the Grave.

From the Cincinnat! Enquirer.

Failure at the Outset.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

suployed in drug stores, hasn't the unanis

Work Is Feelish

Denounces the Measure

thing else besides "yellow journalism" i

simed at by Ellsworth's bill.

ack of interest.

Albany:

an interested quarter.

Tot "Yellow Journalism" That Opposes It

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 17.-Witnesses who re-From the Albany Argus.
In an article published on Saturday in a paper which, for well-understood reasons, tries lone somely to defend the Ellsworth Press-gag bill The Executive Committee of the New York Press association met in this city last night and adopted resolution protesting against the passage of the

fuse to answer the questions of Judge Advo-cate Barr in the trial by court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter are becoming more of the rule than the exception since Capt. Jacob Paulson set the example and would not reply to a query, Several witnesses have appeared who preferred not to answer questions and plainly told the Judge-Advocate so. Such a witness appeared Elleworth Anti-Newspaper bill. This action was in this morning. He was W. P. Hardee, an alteresting as an indication of opinion, but it possesses torney. He not only refused to reply to quesery small value, for the reason that it comes from tions of the Judge Advocate, but told the prose cuting officer that it was none of his business The article then goes on to apologize for the Ellsworth bill, and practically to defend that to inquire into personal affairs. bill, on the ground that it is aimed at "yellov

CARTER COURT-MARTIAL

another Witness Berlines to Answer Questions

by the Judge-Advocate.

The queries and answers were so unexpected as to cause a sensation. Mr. Hardee left the ournalism." It follows, therefore, that if the witness stand excitedly. During a recess the publishers who adopted the recent resolution Judge-Advocate and the witness had a confer against Ellaworth's bill represent an "interence and the breach between them, if one could ested quarter." the papers they publish must be ence and the breach between them, if one could have been said to exist, was healed. It turned out that the witness had misconstrued the question of the attorney. The court took up most of its time to-day in listening to evidence is connection with the charge against Capt. Carter of giving false testimony in the court in last March in the case of J. B. Brown against the Atlantic Contracting Company, a suit on contract, Mr. Hardee represented the plaintiff in this case. He refused to give Capt. Carter's testimony in this case and the refusal was the cause of his leaving the stand hurriedly. He and Capt. Carter are old friends and he did not care to give evidence that might possibly weigh against him. if the rest of the argument is well founded, Is the Fredonia Censor a yellow journal thas anybody detected signs of degeneracy or vice in the Dansville Advertiser? Since when did the Jamestown Journal begin to assume a affron hue! The Troy Budget has been rut ning for some time now, and this, we believe, is the first time a hint has been made that it is in need of censorship to exclude victous and degrading matter. We read the Auburn Adveriser every day, without experiencing contant

carter are old friends and an end not care to give evidence that might possibly weigh against him.

The attorney before going on the etand shock hands with the Judge-Advocate and he and the witness got along beautifully for a time. Then came a serious break.

"Do you remember," the Judge-Advocate inquired, "what the testimony of Capt. Carter was at the Brown trial?"

"I do."

"Will you please state it?"

"Gecline to do so."

"On what grounds!"

"Because the wise laws of this country permit me to do so. air."

"Will you please instruct me on that law?"

"I have only been practicing a short time and cannot do so just now."

"I should be glad to find it."

"I repeat I have only been practicing a short time and am content to rest upon the statement already made."

"When you took the oath as member of the bar, Mr. Hardee, did you know what it was?"

"That is none of your business, sir," was the heated rejoinder.

"That will do," interrupted President Otia, "you need not answer unless you choose to."

ows," either in fact or in its sympathies-which adopted the strong resolution of newspaper pro-test against the Ellsworth bill. Will it be conended that these are "yellow journals," these solid old home journals of both parties in the

NEW SINGERLY PLAN. Assets of the Record to Be Used in Paying

off Cinims. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.-It was announced by Comptroller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes, who left this city for Washington today, that an amended plan for the relief of the reditors of the Chestnut Street Bank and Trust Company based on the assets of the Record Publishing Company had been agreed on, leaving it still open to the receiver under the law to proceed against the stockholders and directors of the bank to the extent of their liabilities. An order will be issued by the Comptroller to-morrow authorizing the immediate payment

to-morrow authorizing the immediate paymens of a dividend of 20 per cent, to the depositors at the bank. Proof of the claims will be sent to Washington and the Comptroller will send checks for them.

The amended plan which has received the approval of Comptroller Dawes, provides that the receiver is to have sole charge of closing up the bank's affairs and shall collect all liabilities, including those of the directors and stockholder. receiver is to have sole charge of closing up the bank's affairs and shall collect all liabilities, including those of the directors and stockholders of the bank for the benefit of the creditors. The plan also directs how the issue of the Record stock is to be made, and the manner in which is to be used. It also provides that the claim of the bank and trust company against the Record which are denied by the latter, shall be made the subject of litigation, and also that, in the evens of the result being against the broken concerns, the debt shall be secured by an issue of stock to Mr. Earle as trustee for its distribution. Directions are also given for the payment of dividends upon the stock held by the creditors.

The assents of the creditors to secure the operation of the plan is not necessary. Those who accept its provisions will secure Record stock as collaters!, and will derive the benefit of the investment, and those who decline to accept the stock will have to await the disbursements of the bank.

The business management of the Record will be in the hands of a board to be selected by a trust, consisting of the managers of the smended plan and Sydney F. Tyler of the Fourth Street National Bank.

CAPT. POINDEXTER ON THE BACK. The Military Inquiry as to His Mental Condition Begun.

The examination of Captain and Assistant Surgeon Jefferson D. Poindexter, who is supposed to have some eccentric ideas in regard to he use of salt, was begun yesterday afternoon in the United States Army building, in Whitehall street. The proceedings are with the view of retiring him from active service, and the examining board will probably remain in session several days before it will pass upon his mental

that he was overworked. The first thing required in a good drug clerk is carefulness. A drug clerk learns that when he starts in to study the business. It is drummed into him from the first day, and if he doesn't learn it in a little time he had better get out of the business, for he is handling dynamite every time he fills a prescription. Now, I'll show you how I put up a prescription, and every good drug clerk follows exactly this formula. I get the prescription and read it carefully. Say there are half a dozen things called for. After I have read the prescription through I take the list bottle and look at the label like this."

He took down a bottle and held it with the label facing him. "Now, I look at the prescription again, and then pour the medicine in the scales or in the glass. Then I look at the quantity ordered, and at the scales, and then as I put the bottle back in its place on the shelf I look again at the label. So I do with each bottle. Now, this is only ordinary care, such as every drug clerk should exercise, and if he doesn't exercise it, he ought to get out of the business. "In this store I take a still further precaucondition.

Capt. Poindexter has been stationed since the first of the year with the Fifth Artillery at Fort Hamilton, and the examination with regard to his sanity was brought about by a letter he wrote to the Surgeon-General in Washington in which he tried to demonstrate the deleterious effects of sait, holding that as a mineral matter it injures the human system. He also deprecated the use of sait in the United States Army, as according to his theory, it is enervating and renders the soldier unit to do hard work. He furthermore quoted that abstention from salt would cure chronic diseases.

Col. Charles C. Byrne. Assistant Surgeon General, who is a member of the board which is to pass on Capt. Poindexter's condition, and yesterday that there were no charges against Poindexter, and that the board had assembled only pass upon his mental and physical condition.

to pass upon his mental and physical condition.
What the board is to determine is Poindexte shifty to attend to his duties as a surgeon the army.

BIGGEST OF CARGO CARRIERS. Cymrie Has Accommodations for 100 First-Claus Passengers Also. The biggest cargo steamship in the world, the

ymric of the White Star line, which is due here on Sunday or Monday from Liverpool, also has the distinction of being a passenger ship on a limited scale, unlike the other great twin-screw freighters of the White Star fleet. She has firstclass accommodations for about 100 cabin passengers. All the staterooms are on the promenade deck, and are so situated and furnished as to be as convenient as the ordinary bedrooms of a hotel. She will be a trifle faster than the other freighters of the line, which cover the distance between New York and Liverpool in ten days. She is 600 feet long over all, 64 feet wide, and 42 feet deep. She measures 12.340 tons gross, and her power is supplied by two sets of quadruple expansioner gines. It is expected that her boilers will develop a working pressure of about 200 pounds to the square inch. She is the thirty-sixth ship built for the White Star line by Harland & Wolff of Queen's Island, Belfast, Besides her large cargo and dead meat carrying cahacity, she will be able to take on the middle and under decks 830 head of live cattle. She also has a large number of permanent stalls for horses. hotel. She will be a trifle faster than the other large number of permanent stalls for horses.

> Sleight of Hand for the Paster. from the Pacific Commercial Advertises

each bottle. Now, this is only ordinary care, such as every drug clerk should exercise, and if he doesn't exercise it, he ought to get out of the business.

"In this store I take a still further precaution. When the prescription is filled I hand the original to another clerk, who holds it while I call off from memory the modicines and the amount of each I have used. This is a precaution that is followed in all large stores. Of course, it is not possible always to follow it in small stores, because most of the time there is but one man on duty.

"Don't let anybody tell you that drug clerks make mistakes because they are overworked. I'll tell you now most of the mistakes are made. They are the result of taking. A man putting up a prescription will often talk with the customer it is for or with a friend who happens to be in the store. Such a man is not fit to be a drug clerk. A man cannot talk and put up a prescription at the same time. His mind is distracted from his work, and when he is handling medicine he needs all his mind on his work. If you look through the record of drug clerks inistakes you will find that in eight cases out of ten the clerk was talking with somebody when he put up the preacription. "But there is one other thing about this matter. If this bill should pass and become a law it would mean the instant reduction of pay for drug clerks, for the simple reason that two-thirds of the druggists in business to-day are living from hand to mouth, and if they are compelled to hire additional help the monney to do it with will have to come from the help already camboyed. There is no getting around this. There are not more than half a dozen druggists in this city to-day making money, I mean by that, making any more than a living. Look at it yourself. Their profits have been all cut to pieces. The second drug clerk who talked with the reporter expressed almost precisely the same sentiments. He was particularly severe on the statement that mistakes by clerks were due to overwork. He said: "Any careful man i Many years ago, when the Hon. Joseph Mare den lived on Hawaii, he attended church of Sunday morning in Hib. Mr. Maraden was then noted for his skill in legardemain. When then noted for his skill in legerdemain. When Dr. — passed around the contribution but at a Sunday service Mr. Marsden held up a tendolist gold piece between his thumb and forefloger so that Dr. — could taining see it. He then blace his hand over the bag, paimed the gold neer, and dropped in a silver quarter. Dr. — returned to the table with his collection. After the service he emptied the bag on a table, but could not flud the tendoliar gold piece. He shows the bag repeatedly, turned over the small tile of contributions, got down on the floor and pasked under the table, walked down the absence the service and the tendoliar gold piece. He shows the bag repeatedly, turned over the small tile of contributions, got down on the floor and pasked under the table, walked down the absence his closely at the cracks in the floor, felt in his seen pockets, fearing that he had made some his take, and then went home wondering at the strange loss of the gold piece.

Some time afterward the deceiver gold by sent the gold piece to the church.

## A House Set on Fire by a Poultice From the Hartford Course?

sent the gold piece to the church

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

St. Louis, Feb. 14.—Through his own direction the lower half of Edward Huobler's body was interred in Calvary Cemetery to-day at 2:30.

On Feb. 11 Huebler was struck by a train, sustaining miniries that necessitated the amputation of both legs. When he railed from the shock he decided that his legs should be buried with proper ceremony. This morning Huebler had so far recovered that he ordered the buried to proceed. He was not able to attend his own half of a funeral but he had the satisfaction of knowing that his frients had not forgotten him. The limbs were taken to the cemetery, where relatives and friends saw them lowered into the grave. A burial permit was issued.

After the funeral Huebler's friends called to see him and gave him assurance that his legs had been accorded Christian burial. He resides at 4247 North Fourteenth street. Fire insurance communics have all sorts of ex-perionces and their officers can tell many grout stories. One of the queerest fires fell within the business of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Combusiness of the Connectent Fire Insurance company of this city recently.

A house was set on fire by a bathtub and the tab was set on fire by a poultice. A man is a Westera city was suffering from a bathesia and his wife, at the doctor's orders, premared the fire for his cheef. When she started the fire of his cheef. When she started the fire of the cool. This happened to be a fine table but tub to cool. This happened to be a fine table or with celluloid, which served as a sort of embed with celluloid, which served as a sort of embed actions, and the burning tub set things rong generally. The department was called out, and the house was well wet down for which is company had to pay. This, so far as is known is the first instance on record where a bathtub set a house on fire or where a poultice kinds a bathtub. The man from Boston turned highwayman.

"Elevate your dig Lal extremities!" he severey remarked to his first victim.

But the man wasan ignorant churi and underteed him to. tood him to:

And white the Boston man was endeavoring o enlighten the dense obtuseness of this unhappy wight the cops swooped down and ran him in.